

DAILY
SNOWDEN

NATHANIEL C. HUNTER

MESSAGE

From the president of the United States, respecting the violation of neutral rights; the depredations on the colonial trade, and impressments of American seamen.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the U. States.

In my message to both houses of congress, at the opening of their present session, I submitted to their attention among other subjects, the oppression of our commerce and navigation by the irregular practices of armed vessels, public and private, and by the introduction of new principles, derogatory of the rights of neutrals, and unacknowledged by the usages of nations.

The memorials of several bodies of merchants of the United States are now communicated, and will develop these principles and practices which are producing the most ruinous effects on our lawful commerce and navigation.

The right of a neutral to carry on commercial intercourse with every part of the dominions of a belligerent, permitted by the laws of the country (with the exception of blockaded ports, and contraband of war) was believed to have been decided between Great Britain and the U. States, by the sentence of their commissioners, mutually appointed to decide on that and other questions of difference between the two nations; and by the actual payment of the damages awarded by them against G. Britain, for the infractions of that right. When, therefore, it was perceived that the same principle was revived, with others more novel, and extending the injury, instructions were given to the minister plenipotentiary of the United States at the court of London, and remonstrances duly made by him, on this subject, as will appear by documents transmitted herewith. These were followed by a partial and temporary suspension only, without any disavowal of the principle. He has, therefore, been instructed to urge this subject anew, to bring it more fully to the bar of reason, and to insist on rights too evident, and too important to be surrendered. In the mean time, the evil is proceeding under adjudications founded on the principle which is denied. Under these circumstances the subject presents itself for the consideration of congress.

On the impressment of our seamen, our remonstrances have never been intermitted. A hope existed at one moment, of an arrangement which might have been submitted to, but it soon passed away, and the practice though relaxed at times in the distant seas, has been constantly pursued in those in our neighborhood. The grounds on which the reclamations on this subject have been urged, will appear in an extract from instructions to our minister at London, now communicated.

TH: JEFFERSON.

Jan. 17, 1806.

DOCUMENTS.

Extract of a letter from the secretary of State to James Monroe, Esq. dated, Department of State, April 12, 1805.

"The papers herewith inclosed explain particularly the case of the brig Aurora."

"The sum of the case is that whilst Spain was at war with Great Britain, this vessel owned by a citizen of the United States, brought a cargo of Spanish produce purchased at the Havana, from that place to Charleston where the cargo was landed except an insignificant portion of it, and the duties paid or secured according to law, in like manner as they are required to be paid, or secured on a like cargo from whatever port, meant for home consumption, that the cargo remained on land about three weeks, when it was re-shipped for Barcelona, in old Spain, and the duties drawn back with a deduction of three and a half per cent. as is permitted to imported articles in all cases, at any time within one year and under certain regulations, which were pursued in this case; that the vessel was taken on her voyage by a British cruiser, and sent to Newfoundland for trial, where the cargo was condemned by the court of vice admiralty, and that the cause was carried thence by appeal, to Great Britain, where it was apprehended that the sentence below would not be reversed."

The ground of this sentence was, and that of its confirmation if such be the result, must be that the trade in which the vessel was engaged was unlawful and this unlawfulness must rest, first, on the general principle assumed by Great Britain, that a trade from a colony to its parent country, being a trade not permitted to

other nations in time of peace, cannot be made lawful to them in time of war; and on the allegation that the continuity of the voyage from the Havana to Barcelona, was not broken by landing the cargo in the United States, paying the duties thereon, and thus fulfilling the legal pre-requisites, to a home consumption, and therefore that the cargo was subject to condemnation even under the British regulations of one thousand seven hundred and ninety eight, which so far relaxes the general principle as to allow a direct trade between a belligerent colony, and a neutral country carrying on such a trade.

With respect to the general principle which disallows to neutral nations in time of war, a trade not allowed to them in time of peace, it may be observed.

First, That the principle is of modern date; that it is maintained, as is believed, by no other nation but Great Britain; and that it was assumed by her under the auspices of a maritime ascendancy, which rendered such a principle subservient to her particular interest. The history of her regulations on the subject, shews that they have been constantly modified under the influence of that consideration. The course of these modifications will be seen in an appendix to the fourth volume of Robinson's Admiralty Reports.

Secondly, that the principle is manifestly contrary to the general interest of commercial nations, as well as to the law of nations, settled by the most approved authorities, which recognises no restraints on the trade of nations not at war, with nations at war, other than that it shall be impartial between the latter, that it shall not extend to certain military articles, nor to the transportation of persons in military service, nor to places actually blockaded or besieged.

Thirdly, That the principle is the more contrary to reason and to right, inasmuch as the admission of neutrals into a colonial trade shut against them in times of peace, may, and often does, result from considerations which open to neutrals direct channels of trade with the parent state, shut to them in times of peace, the legality of which latter relaxation is not known to have been contested; and inasmuch as commerce may be, and frequently is opened in a time of war between a colony and other countries, from considerations which are not incident to the war, and which would produce the same effect in a time of peace; such for example, as a failure or diminution of the ordinary sources of necessary supplies, or new turns in the course of profitable interchanges.

Fourthly, That it is not only contrary to the principles and practice of other nations, but to the practice of Great Britain herself. It is well known to be her invariable practice in time of war, by relaxations in her navigation laws, to admit neutrals to trade in channels forbidden to them in times of peace; and particularly to open her colonial trade both to neutral vessels and supplies, to which it is shut in times of peace; and that one at least of her objects, in these relaxations, is to give to her trade an immunity from capture, to which in her own hands it would be subjected by the war.

Fifthly, The practice which has prevailed in the British dominions, sanctioned by orders of council and an act of parliament, [39 G. 3. c. 98.] authorising for British subjects a direct trade with the enemy, still further diminishes the force of her pretensions for depriving us of the colonial trade. Thus we see in Robinson's admiralty reports passim, that during the last war, a licensed commercial intercourse prevailed between Great Britain and her enemies, France, Spain and Holland, because it comprehended articles necessary for her manufactures and agriculture; notwithstanding the effect it had in opening a vent to the surplus productions of the others. In this manner she assumes to suspend the war itself as to particular objects of trade beneficial to herself; whilst she denies the right of the other belligerents to suspend their accustomed commercial restrictions in favor of neutrals. But the injustice and inconsistency of her attempt to press a strict rule on neutrals, is more forcibly displayed by the nature of the trade which is openly carried on between the colonies of Great Britain and Spain in the West Indies. The mode of it is detailed in the enclosed copy of a letter from

wherein it will be seen that American vessels and cargoes, after being condemned in British courts under pretence of illicit commerce, are sent on British account, to the enemies of Great Britain, if not to the very port of the destination interrupted when they were American property. What respect can be claimed from others to a doctrine not only of so recent an origin, and enforced with so lit-

tle uniformity, but which is so conspicuously disregarded in practice by the nation itself, which stands alone in contending for it?

Sixthly, It is particularly worthy of attention that the board of commissioners jointly constituted by the British and American governments under the seventh article of the treaty of 1794, by reversing condemnations of the British courts founded on the British instructions of November, 1793, condemned the principle, that a trade forbidden to neutrals in time of peace, could not be opened to them in time of war; on which precise principle these instructions were founded. And as the reversal could be justified by no other authority than the law of nations, by which they were guided, the law of nations, according to that joint tribunal, condemns the principle here combatted. Whether the British commissioners concurred in these reversals does not appear; but whether they did or did not, the decision was equally binding; and affords a precedent which could not be disrespected by a like succeeding tribunal, and ought not to be without great weight with nations, in like questions recurring between them.

On these grounds the United States may justly regard the British captures and condemnations of neutral trade with colonies of the enemies of Great Britain as violations of right; and if reason, consistency, or that sound policy which cannot be at variance with either, be allowed the weight which they ought to have, the British government will feel sufficient motives to repair the wrongs done in such cases by its cruisers and courts.

But, apart from this general view of the subject, a refusal to indemnify the sufferers, in the particular case of the Aurora, is destitute of every pretext; because, in the second place, the continuity of her voyage was clearly and palpably broken, and the trade converted into a new character.

It has been already noted that the British regulation of 1798, admits a direct trade in time of war between a belligerent country, and a neutral country carrying on the trade; and admits consequently the legality of the importation by the Aurora from the Havana to Charleston. Nor has it ever been pretended that a neutral nation has not a right to re-export to any belligerent country whatever foreign productions not contraband of war, which may have been duly incorporated and naturalized, as part of the commercial stock of the country re-exporting it.

The question then to be decided under the British regulation itself, is, whether in landing the cargo, paying the duties, and thus as effectually qualifying the articles for the legal consumption of the country, as if they had been its native productions, they were not at the same time equally qualified with native productions for exportation to a foreign market. That such ought to be the decision results irresistibly from the following considerations.

I. From the respect which is due to the internal regulations of every country, where they cannot be charged with a temporizing partiality towards particular belligerent parties or with fraudulent views towards all of them. The regulations of the U. S. on this subject, must be free from every possible imputation; being not only fair in their appearance, but just in their principles, and having continued the same during the periods of war, as they were in those of peace. It may be added that they probably correspond in every essential feature relating to re-exportation, with the laws of other commercial countries, and particularly with those of Great Britain. The annexed outline of them, by the Secretary of the Treasury, will at once explain their character, and shew that, in the case of the Aurora, every legal requisite was duly complied with.

2. From the impossibility of substituting any other admissible criterion, than that of landing the articles, and otherwise qualifying them for the use of the country. If this regular and customary proceeding, be not a barrier against further enquiries, where, it may be asked, are the enquiries to stop? By what evidence are particular articles to be identified on the high seas, or before a foreign tribunal? If identified how is it to be ascertained whether they were imported with a view to the market at home, or to a foreign market, or as ought always to be presumed, to the one or the other as it should happen to invite? Or if to a foreign market, whether to one forbidden or permitted by the British regulations? For it is to be recollected that among the modifications which her policy has given to the general principle asserted by her, a direct trade is permitted to a neutral carrier from a belligerent colony, to her ports, as well as to those of her own country.

If, again, the landing of the goods, and the payment of the duties be not sufficient to break the continuity of the voyage, what, it may be asked, is the degree of internal change or alienation which will have that effect? May not a claim be set up to trace the articles from hand to hand, from ship to ship, in the same port, and even from one port to another port, as long as they remain in the country? In a word, in departing from the simple criterion provided by the country itself, for its own legitimate and permanent objects, it is obvious that besides the defalcations which might be committed on our carrying trade, pretexts will be given to cruisers for endless vex-

ations on our commerce at large, and that a latitude and delays will accrue in the distant proceedings of admiralty courts, still more ruinous and intolerable.

3. From the decision in the British high court of admiralty itself, given in the case of the Polly, Lasky, matter, by a judge deservedly celebrated for a profound judgment, which cannot be suspected of leaning towards doctrines unjust or injurious to the rights of his own country. On that occasion he expressly declares; "It is not my business to say what is universally the rule of a bona fide importation: it is argued that it would be sufficient that the duties should be paid, and that the cargo should be landed. At these criteria are not to be resorted to, I should be at a loss to know what should be the test; and I am strongly disposed to hold, that it would be sufficient, that the goods should be landed, and the duties paid." 2 Rob. Rep. p. 368-9.

The president has thought it proper that you should be furnished with such a view of the subject as is here sketched; that you may make the use of it best suited to the occasion. If the trial of the Aurora should not be over it is questionable whether the government will interfere with its courts. Should the trial be over and the sentence of the vice-admiralty court at St. John have been confirmed, you are to lose no time in presenting to the British government a representation corresponding with the scope of these observations; and in urging that redress in the case, which is equally due to private justice, to the reasonable expectations of the United States, and to that confidence and harmony, which ought to be cherished between the two nations.

NEW YORK, January 23.

Late Foreign Intelligence.

Though the political intelligence by the ship Huntress from Bordeaux is not so late as that received at Norfolk by the Highland Mary, yet our file of French papers has enabled us to publish two intermediate bulletins which were wanting to complete the series of the operations of the French army in Germany, and to give an additional bulletin from the army of Italy.

PARIS, 24th Brumaire.

Eighteenth Official Bulletin of the Grand Army.

Lintz, 14th Brumaire, 14th year.

Prince Murat does not lose sight of the enemy. The enemy had left in Ebersberg three or four hundred men to prevent the passage of the Traun; but the dragoons of gen. Walter threw themselves into boats, and under the protection of the artillery, impetuously attacked the city. Lieut. Villaudet, of the 12th regiment of dragoons, was the first who crossed in a little boat. Gen. Walter, after having passed the bridge over the Traun, proceeded by the Enns. The brigade of gen. Milhau met the enemy at the village of Asten, routed them, pursued them quite into the Enns, and made 200 prisoners, 50 of whom are Russian hussars. 20 Russian hussars have been killed. The rear of the Austrian troops supported by the Russian cavalry, has been totally routed, neither of them have withstood a single charge. The 22d and 23d chassours and their colonel Latour Maubourg and Durosnel, have shewn the greatest bravery. Prince Murat's aid de camp, Flahaut, has received a ball in his arm. During the 13th we passed the Enns, and to-day prince Murat is in pursuit of the enemy. Marshal Davoust arrived on the twelfth at Steyer, on the 13th he took possession of the city, and has made 200 prisoners; the enemy evinced a disposition to defend it. General Beaumont's division of dragoons supported its reputation. The aid de camp of gen. Beaumont has been killed. Both the bridges on the Enns are entirely repaired. At the battle of Lambach, the Austrian colonel de Graffen, and the Russian colonel Koloffkin have been killed.

The Austrian Emperor who has arrived at Lintz, has received the compliments of the regency, concerning the bad conduct of the Russians, who are not content with plundering, but have beaten the peasants which has caused a great number of villages to be deserted.

The Emperor appeared very much afflicted at these outrages, and said that he could not answer for the Russian troops, in the same manner as for his own, that they must suffer patiently; which has afforded no consolation to the inhabitants.

A considerable number of warehouses were found at Lintz, and a great quantity of cloths and military great coats in the imperial manufactures.

General Deroy, at the head of a corps of Bavarians, has fallen in at Lovers, with the van of a column of five Austrian regiments from Italy, completely routed it, and has

ten four hundred prisoners. The Bavarians shewed extreme bravery. Deroy himself was wounded by a pistol shot. These little engagements have been the occasion for the display of a great amount of courage on the part of the officers. The major general Deroy, in drawing up a full report, which each one will receive the day which his courage shall have

The Enns may be considered as a line which defends the approach to Vienna. It is reported that the Austrians are endeavoring to keep possession of it, and to keep behind the heights of St. Leon, ten leagues from Vienna, which will be there to-morrow.

Nineteenth official Bulletin of the Grand army.

Lintz, 15th Brumaire, 14th year. The battle of Lovers was very decisive. The Austrians were routed beyond Lovers a defile along the right bank of the river, perpendicular mountains. The Austrians were routed with Tyrolian Chasseurs. They were acquainted with all the passages of stone work enclosing the Enns, rendered the access to the city impossible.

After a vigorous resistance, the Austrians routed the enemy every where. The Austrians made the use of all the forts—but at the last, Lieut. general Deroy, in chief of the Bavarian army, was wounded by a pistol shot. The Austrians had twelve officers killed and 20 soldiers killed and two hundred wounded. The conduct of general Deroy merits the highest praise. He is an old and honorable soldier, very attached to the Emperor, and his friend.

Every moment has been so precious to the Emperor has not yet been able to review the Bavarian army, nor acquainted with the brave men who

Prince Murat, after taking of the city, routed the enemy anew. The Russian army taken a position on the heights of the city; Prince Murat attacked them, routed them, and made 200 prisoners. Prince Murat's aid de camp, Flahaut, has received a ball in his arm. During the 13th we passed the Enns, and to-day prince Murat is in pursuit of the enemy.

Marshal Davoust, at the passage of the Traun, praises peculiarly the conduct of General Heudelet, who was the first who crossed in a little boat. He continued his march, and arrived at Wahidoffen.

All the intercepted letters shew that the furniture of the Court is already on the Danube, and that they are at Vienna the speedy arrival of

Fifth Official Bulletin of the Army of Italy.

After some hours repose at Bassano, the army pursued the enemy to the gates of the city. The gates of the city had been opened, the enemy were summoned to surrender, and their reply was in the negative. The Austrians had dictated terms of the general in chief; it was necessary to force a passage to point cannon and some how to enter the city. We entered it at day. The precipitation with which the enemy retreated obliged them to leave a thousand wounded, and to leave the contents of several magazines at disposal. In the course of the day 800 prisoners.

The Austrians retreated by Bassano. The army followed them, and continually harassed their rear. The Austrians directed their march towards the latter city, burning behind them the bridge which is over the rapid Pelu. Having arrived at the village of Pierre in Gu, we found it occupied by troops, which we chased. The village was captured, and the Austrians were driven off. The army was under arms upon the heights of the city, and the Austrians were driven off.

At four o'clock in the morning, the Austrians were driven off, and the French army entered the city. The Austrians were driven off, and the French army entered the city.

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lar officers. The major general is em-
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The Enns may be considered as the last
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tends to keep possession of, and intrench
himself behind the heights of Sainte Hyp-
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will be there to-morrow.

Nineteenth official Bulletin of the Grand army.

Lintz, 15th Brumaire, year 14.

The battle of Lovers was very brilliant,
for the Bavarians. The Austrians occu-
pied beyond Lovers a defile almost inac-
cessible, flanked to the right and left by
perpendicular mountains. The top was
covered with Tyrolian Chasseurs, who
were acquainted with all the paths; three
forts of stone work enclosing the moun-
tains, rendered the access to them almost
impossible.

After a vigorous resistance, the Bavi-
ans routed the enemy every where, took 2
pieces of cannon and made themselves
masters of all the forts—but at the attack
of the last, lieut. general Derol, comman-
der in chief of the Bavarian army, was
wounded by a pistol shot. The Bavarians
have had twelve officers killed or wounded
50 soldiers killed and two hundred and
fifty wounded. The conduct of lieut. gen-
eral Derol merits the highest Eulogium—
he is an old and honorable officer, ex-
tremely attached to the Elector, whose
friend he is.

Every moment has been so employed,
that the Emperor has not yet been able to
review the Bavarian army, nor to become
acquainted with the brave men who com-
pose it.

Prince Murat, after taking of Enns, pur-
sued the enemy anew. The Russian army
had taken a position on the heights of Am-
stetel; Prince Murat attacked it with Gen-
eral Oudinot's grenadiers; the battle was
obstinately contested. The Russians were
driven from all their posts, and have left
400 dead on the field of battle, and 1500
prisoners. Prince Murat praises General
Oudinot in particular; his aid de camp La-
grange was wounded.

Marshal Davoust, at the passage of the
Enns at Steyer, praises peculiarly the con-
duct of General Heudelet, who commands
his van. He continued his march, and has
arrived at Waidhofen.

All the intercepted letters state that the
furniture of the Court is already embarked
on the Danube, and that they are expecting
at Vienna the speedy arrival of the French

Fifth Official Bulletin of the Army of Italy.

4th Brumaire.

After some hours repose at Montebello,
the army pursued the enemy to Vincence.
The gates of the city had been walled up;
the enemy were summoned to evacuate it;
their reply was in the negative. A senti-
ment of humanity had dictated the sum-
mons of the general in chief; it was inad-
visably necessary to force a passage, and
to point cannon and some howitzers against
the gates, and unfortunately against the
city itself. We entered it at the break of
day. The precipitation with which the
enemy retreated obliged them to abandon
a thousand wounded, and to leave part of
the contents of several magazines at our
disposal. In the course of the day we
made 800 prisoners.

The Austrians retreated by the road to
Bassano. The army followed them, and
continually harassed their rear. At the
separation of the road to Bassano and Tre-
viso, they directed their march towards
the latter city, burning behind them the
bridge which is over the rapid stream near
Pala. Having arrived at the village of St.
Pierre in Gu, we found it occupied by a
body of troops, which we charged vigor-
ously. The village was carried after a
combat which again procured to us 600
prisoners and one piece of cannon.

We marched towards the Brenta. The van
arrived at the moment when the enemy were at-
tempting to destroy the bridge. There began
from one bank to the other a heavy cannonade,
which the night only put a stop to.

The army was under arms upon the right bank.
At four o'clock in the morning, I caused several
regiments of cavalry with light troops mounted
behind to ford the river, while the bridge was

repairing. The army soon filed off, and we ar-
rived at Cittadella in sufficient time to carry the
last posts of the enemy. At five o'clock in the
evening, we entered Castelfranco, and our Chas-
seurs had already occupied Saltrahnda and Alba-
redo. The general in chief felt the necessity of
granting some hours to the wants of the army.—
In our march from Montebello, we have taken
more than 1800 prisoners.

The right division marched towards Padova,
where it arrives to day; the left went by the
Sette Comuni towards Bassano, which it will
occupy to-morrow. The army marches towards
Pavia.

Paris, 22d Brumaire, (14th Nov.)

The following is an extract of a letter from
Milan, dated the 9th November, which contains
details respecting the flight of the Archduke
Charles, subsequent to those which we read in
the 5th bulletin from the army of Italy. "At
the moment in which I am writing to you, the
whole of Italy must have been evacuated by the
Austrians. It was expected that they would en-
deavor to retreat through Styria and Corinthia,
which might still have afforded them some pass-
ages by which to escape from the grand army.—
The archduke Charles believed that he law a
more speedy retreat in the Tyrol, and he will
there be placed between to fires. Austrian pri-
soners and deserters come in in crowds. They
express joy at finding themselves among the
French and above all at having bread to eat.—
They cannot express all the hardships which they
have suffered. A contribution of 400,000 francs
has been imposed by the French on Verona, and
one million on Padua. The Austrians have a
bandoned Venice; but it is believed that it is
yet occupied by the Russians. The greatest joy
prevails in the kingdom of Italy.

BALTIMORE, January 25.

Arrived ship Industry, Myers, from
Amsterdam.

Left there the 11th of November.—
November 18 off the western islands was
boarded by the French frigate Le Minerva
from Cherbourg bound to the Isle of
France, who put on board captain Schroeder
and passenger from the Swedish brig
Sophia, which she had captured and burnt.

Also, Bremen ship America, Dunoker,
from Lynnington.

Also, ship Eliza, Howey, from Trini-
dad.

Left brig Eunice, Taber, for New York
ready to sail; schooner Only Daughter,
Amazon, do. do.; brig Bulah, Perry, of
and for do. in 7 or 8 days; Edward, Lam-
bert, of do. arrived 2 days before. Cape
Antonio, bearing S. S. E. distant 14
leagues, was boarded by the British frigate
La Franchise, and treated politely. Spoke
ship Pamela, Taylor, 12 hours from
Charleston, for La Guayra.

Also, Arrived brig Ann and Mary,
Mallory, 35 days from St. Jago de Cu-
ba.

December 19 off Cape Maize, spoke
ship New Jersey, from Philadelphia for
Montego Bay, (Jamaica.) 29h in lat. 24,
12, was boarded by the British brig of war
Port Maken. January 16, Cape
Henry, W. distant 25 leagues, spoke ship
Hunter, from Alexandria for Lisbon.

Also, schooner Plato, Livingston from
Cape Francois.

Also, below ship William, Graybell, from
Batavia.

The John Jay, for Providence (R. I.)
left Batavia two days after the William,
and fell in with her on the passage, when
they kept company 40 days. The snow
Nancy, Sherman, of Baltimore had arrived
at Batavia.

NORFOLK, January 23.

ARRIVED.

Swedish ship Princess Wilhelmina,
Kiohn, 67 days from St. Ubes. Dec. 5,
in lat. 25, 21, long. 36, spoke ship—
Scott, of New York, 51 days from Bermu-
da or Barbuda, bound to Liverpool.

Brig Milton, Frith, 50 days from Ja-
maica.

Brig Hero, Lufkin, 23 days from Gua-
daloupe.

Brig Nancy, Rider, 16 days from Anti-
gua.

British brig Neptune, Brown, 12 weeks
from Guernsey.

Brig Triton, Frazier, 16 days from
Antigua.

Brig Commerce, Harper, 20 days from
Barbados.

British brig Mary, Foster, 36 days from
St. Vincents.

Sch'r Farmer's Friend, Briggs, 10 days
from Naasau.

Sch'r Mohawk, 60 days from Elsinour.

Brig Jupiter, Garrow, 12 days from St.
Thomas. At St. Thomas captain Garrow

saw capt. Seaward, of the brig Catharine,
of this port, by whom he was informed
that he was then on his way to Porto Rico
to take possession of his vessel and cargo
which had been restored, and it had been
decreed that the vessel and cargo should be

put in the same state as when captured, the
captors to pay the expences of trial.

Schooner Maryland Mary, Drysdale, 15
days from Bermuda.

Brig Rubicon, Knap, 16 days from To-
bago.

The ship Old Tom, Waughop, of this
port, put into Antigua in distress from
Gibraltar, has been condemned.

The brig Norfolk, Poulson, of this port,
from Teneriffe, in ballast, put into St.
Thomas in distress, and has been con-
demned.

The schooner Traveller, Hathaway,
from Edenton, N. C. arrived at Antigua,
the 3d of January.

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 29.

Captain Poulson, who arrived here this
day from Teneriffe via St. Thomas fur-
nishes us with some farther particulars
respecting the Rochefort squadron, which
he derived partly from the American
captains, whose ships had been destroyed,
and partly from his own observation.

This fleet put to sea in expectation of
meeting the combined fleet from Cadiz, for
this purpose they cruized some time in a
certain latitude, during which they de-
stroyed the neutral vessels. After some
time they endeavoured to gain the port of
Vigo, but the wind heading they made for
Teneriffe, where the arrived consisting
of one three decker four seventy fours,
three frigates, two brigs, the Calcutta and 6
merchant ships prizes.

They sailed on the 17th November, with
the Calcutta, which they had commission-
ed. From the small quantity of provisions
and water, which they procured at Tene-
riffe, and from the circumstance of taking
the captain and crews of the neutral vessels
with them, captain P. concludes they will
attempt to enter some port in Spain.

A ship had arrived at St. Thomas, one
of the cork convoy, the captain of which
states, that the convoy was met, as stated
in the account via Nassau, and all except
two or three were destroyed by this squad-
ron after leaving Teneriffe.

(Norfolk Ledger.)

Captain Southworth, who arrived here
yesterday from Elsinour, informs us, that
on the 17th December, in lat. 45, 50, long.
14, he was boarded by a French corvette,
in company with seven sail of French line
of battle ships, steering West South West.
We cannot conjecture what French fleet
this can be, having heard of no other, ex-
cept the Rochefort squadron being at sea.
If it had not been for the course which
this fleet was steering, we should have sup-
posed it to be the Rochefort squadron.

[Ibid.]

There are some men whose heads are so
oddly turned, that though they are utter
strangers to the common occurrences of
life, they are able to discover the sex of a
cockle, or describe the generation of a mile
in all its circumstances. They are so little
versed in the world, that they scarce know
a horse from an ox;—but at the same time
will tell you with a great deal of gravity,
that a flea is a rhinoceros, and a snail an
hermaphrodite. I have known one of these
whimsical philosophers, who has set a
greater value upon a collection of spiders
than he would upon a flock of sheep, and
has sold his coat off his back to purchase a
tarantula.

Addison..

The following pleasing anecdote is from
Carr's Northern Summer.

In the institution of Catharine, under
the direction of Madame Breckhoff, an el-
derly lady of distinguished talents, and
sweetness of disposition, the following lit-
tle circumstance occurred which will prove
that the Russian mind, whatever may have
been said of it, is susceptible of feeling
and generosity. In this institution, which
is supported by the Empress dowager, a li-
mited number of young ladies are admit-
ted, free of expence, by ballot; but others
are received upon paying, as it is termed,
a pension. At the last admission, two lit-
tle girls, the eldest not exceeding ten years
of age, the daughters of a naval captain,
who in this country is noble, the father of
a large family, presented themselves, and
drew, the one a prize, the other a blank.

Although so young, they knew that fate
had, in this manner, resolved upon their
separation; they felt it and wept.

Another young lady, to whom the next
chance devolved, drew a prize, and observ-
ing the distress of the sisters, without
any communication with their parents, or
with any other person, spontaneously ran
up to the luckless little girl, presented her

with the ticket, and leading her up to the
directress, said "See madam I have drawn
a prize, but my papa, can afford to pay the
pension, and I am sure will pay it for me,
may let one who is less fortunate enjoy
good that has happened to me." This
arming anecdote was immediately re-
ported to the empress Dowager, who ex-
pressed the highest delight, and paid out
of her own purse, the pension of the little
benefactress.

BALLAD—By DIBDIN.

The world's a strange world, child, it must be
content,

We all of distress have our share;
But since I must struggle to live with the rest,
By my troth 'tis no great matter where.

We all must put up with what fortune has sent,
Be therefore one's lot poor or rich,
So there is but a portion of ease and content,
By my troth 'tis no great matter which.

A living's a living, and so there's an end;
If one honestly gets just enow,
And something to spare for the wants of a friend,
By my troth 'tis no great matter how.

In this world about nothing we'd bafly appear;
And I've said it again and again,
Since quit it one must, if one's conscience be
clear,
By my troth 'tis no great matter when.

DANCING ASSEMBLY.

The second Assembly will be held
To-morrow Evening.

January 29.

Extract from an Act of the Corporation
of Alexandria for the Extinguishment
of Fire.

Sec. 7th. If any person who shall be present
at any fire, shall neglect or refuse to obey the or-
der or directions of any officer who shall be ap-
pointed by any fire company now established, or
which may be hereafter established, knowing
him to be an officer, such person shall forfeit and
pay the sum of FIVE DOLLARS: Provided, the
name of such officer shall have been first publish-
ed in one of the public papers printed in the
town.

At a meeting of the FRIENDSHIP FIRE COM-
PANY, held at John Hodgkin's tavern, on Mon-
day, January 13th, 1806, the following officers
have been duly elected for the present year,
viz.

John Hunter, 1st	} Commanders,
Aaron Hewes, 2d	
William Patton, 3d	
Walter Blunt,	} Subordinate Directors,
Matthew Robinson,	
Alexander Smith,	
William Rhodes,	} Regulators,
James M'Guire,	
Joseph Thornton,	
Charles M'Knight,	} Trustees,
Richard Weightman,	
Ephraim Evans,	
John Horner,	

Test. Matthew Robinson, Secy.
January 29. eod 31

Freight wanted for Portsmouth,
New-Hampshire.

APPLY TO

Washington Peirce,

At Col. Ramsay's counting room,
Who wishes to purchase CORN.

January 29. e 31

DANCING-SCHOOL.

NOTICE.

M. GENÈRES respectfully informs the La-
dies and Gentlemen of Alexandria, that,
he intends to begin on next Saturday, public
practising night, every Lady & Gentleman who
attends the practising nights, will have to pay
their entrance: Mothers and Fathers excepted,
and young Ladies who have been taught by him.
Terms may be known by applying to a ser-
vant at the door.
January 28. 621

Ten Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber (living
in Loudon county, Virginia) about the 7th
of October, 1805, a Negro Woman by the
name of CHARLOTTE, a low and well set
wench, about the age of 24 years, has large
white and full eyes and very thick lips, with a
mouth of vast capacity; but, what I suppose to
be the most remarkable, and by which she may
be easily known, is a large bare place on the
back part of her head. I deem it unnecessary to
mention her clothing, as the length of time
which she has been absent has given her an op-
portunity of changing them.

I will give the above reward to any person or
persons, who will either deliver her to me, or
confine her in any goal, so that I get her again,
and all reasonable charges I will also pay.

Nicholas Grimes,

Next Mr. Wm. Hunter's Tavern,

January 27.

12w 31

FOR SALE,

(If applied for immediately)

The Brig Friendship;

She Rows 800 barrels Flour, and is well calculated for the West India trade, having a deep waist, suitable for carrying lumber. If not sold in 5 days, a freight will be taken. For terms apply to

Faxon, Metcalf & Co.

Who have received by said brig, from Boston, and offer for Sale,

- 200 hhds. coarse Liverpool Salt,
- 11 hhds. Molasses, suitable for retailing,
- 50 bbls. Boston Beef,
- 40 do. Pork,
- 6 hhds. New England Rum,
- 250 nests Hingham boxes,
- 5 boxes C. & F. Fish,
- 200 reams Wrapping Paper,
- They have also on hand,
- 20 barrels fall caught Mackrel,
- 6 pipes Holland Gin,
- 4 do. French Brandy,
- 40 bbls. N. E. Rum,
- 40 tons Plaster Paris,
- 2 bbls. Molasses.

And a general assortment of Boots and Shoes, which will be disposed of on moderate terms.

January 25. diw

NOTICE.

SUBSCRIBERS to the *Missionary Magazine*, or *Evangelical Intelligencer*, are respectfully informed, that the 12th Number is just received, which completes the first volume of this truly valuable and interesting work. To those who are already in possession of the preceding number it is presumed no encomium is necessary; but it is earnestly recommended to those masters or heads of families, who are desirous of bringing up their children in a religious course, as a means whereby the principles of Christianity may be instilled into their tender minds in the most pleasing and familiar manner, and those of maturer age, strengthened and confirmed "in the way that they should go." A few copies only remain unsold; for those who wish for them will therefore please to make early application to prevent disappointment.

Subscribers may have their Volumes bound in any manner they may think proper to direct, by applying to

James Kennedy, Sen.

King-Street, 27th Jan. cojt

FOR SALE OR RENT,

A CONVENIENT new two story BRICK HOUSE, situate at the upper end of King Street, lately occupied by Abel Blakeny. For terms apply to

James Anderson, or Anderson & Perry.

BUCKWHEAT MEAL.

January 16. co.

JOHN WATTS,

Fairfax-Street, opposite Mr. JOHN JANNEY's, has received via Baltimore,

A Handsome assortment of

FALL & WINTER GOODS,

Which he will sell low for cash, or on short credit.

It, to punctual customers.

- Superfine Cloths and Cassimers,
- Woolen Velveteen,
- Patent Cord and Patent Cord Waistcoating,
- Fancy Molekins and Florentines,
- Silk Foul and Velvets,
- Sewing Silk, Twist and Thread,
- Leno and Dragona Mull Cloaks,
- Gentlemen's White and Black Silk Hose,
- Do. do. do. Gloves,
- Do. do. Spun do.
- Do. York Fan and Doe skin do.
- Ladies' White and Black Hose,
- Do. Extra long Silk Gloves and Mitts,
- Do. do. Wash Leather & Riding Gloves,
- Sattins, Lutefrings and Persians,
- Lutefring and Sattin Ribbons,
- Laces and Edgings,
- London Hats,
- Rose and Duff Blankets,
- Silk Rugs and Caddows,
- Carpets and Carpeting,
- German Osabrigs,
- Dowlaxes and Bedtickings,
- Silk and Cotton Suspenders,
- Imperial and Young Hylon Teas,
- Clover Seed and Seine Twine, &c. &c.

Oct. 21. eod.

This day is Published,

An for Sale at ROBERT GRAY'S Book Store, and THIS OFFICE, (PRICE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.)

AN APOLOGY

OF AN APOLOGY For Renouncing the Jurisdiction OF THE SYNOD OF KENTUCKY.

BEING

A Compendious View of the GOSPEL, AND A FEW REMARKS ON THE CONFESSION OF FAITH.

By Robert Marshall, John Dunaway, Richard A. Neman, a Brins W. Stone, John Thompson,

JAMES KENNEDY, SEN.

KING-STREET.

RESPECTFULLY informs the public that he has received, from L. R. & Co's Patent and Family Medicine Store, New-York, a fresh assortment of the following

Valuable Medicines,

Which are in high esteem and general use throughout the United States, many of them being sold cheaper than the drugs of which they are compounded could be purchased at a retail store.

TAKE NOTICE

That J. Kennedy, Sen. is appointed the only agent for ALEXANDRIA.

Dr. HAMILTON'S ELIXIR,

A sovereign remedy for Colds, Obsolete Coughs, Asthma, Catarrhs, Sore Throats, and approaching Consumptions.

To Parents who may have children afflicted with the HOOPING COUGH.

This discovery of the first magnitude, as it is an immediate relief, checks the progress, and in a short time entirely removes the most cruel disorder to which children are liable. The Elixir is so perfectly agreeable and the dose so small that no difficulty arises in taking it.

From LUTHER MARTIN, Esq. Attorney-General of the State of Maryland.

Gentlemen, I comply with your request in stating my opinion of Hamilton's Elixir. It has been used in my family for two or three years past, with uniform success, whenever colds, coughs, or similar complaints have rendered medicine necessary. I have myself found it an excellent and agreeable remedy for a very painful and troublesome affection of the breast, accompanied with foreboding and with obstructed and difficult breathing.

On these accounts I do not hesitate to recommend Hamilton's Elixir, as a valuable medicine, and deserving public attention.

LUTHER MARTIN.

Mr. J. Abijah Henry, Bridge-Street, Baltimore, was cured by one bottle of Hamilton's elixir of a very complicated disorder, occasioned by a severe cold caught several months ago. He breathed with the greatest difficulty, and was often thrown into weakening sweats when he attempted to walk any distance, and his voice would frequently fail in such a degree that he could only attempt to whisper: he has been upwards of six weeks without a return of his complaints and desires to give this public testimony in favor of his invaluable medicine.

Dr. Hamilton's

GRAND RESTORATIVE,

Is recommended as an invaluable medicine, for the speedy relief and permanent cure of the various complaints which result from dissipated pleasures—juvenile indiscretions—residence in climates unfavorable to the constitution—the immoderate use of tea, frequent intoxication, or any other destructive intemperance—the unskillful or excessive use of mercury—the diseases peculiar to females at a certain period of life—bad lyings in, &c. &c.

And is proved by long and extensive experience to be absolutely unparalleled in the cure of

- Nervous Disorders,
- Consumptions,
- Lowness of spirits,
- Loss of appetite,
- Impurity of the blood,
- Hysterical affections,
- Inward weakness,
- Seminal weaknesses,
- Fluorbus (or whites),
- Barrenness,
- Violent cramps in the stomach and back,
- Indigestion,
- Melancholy,
- Gout in the stomach,
- Pains in the limbs,
- Relaxations,
- Involuntary emissions,
- Obtimate gleet,
- Impotency, &c. &c.

In cases of extremity, where the long prevalence and obstinacy of disease has brought on a general impoverishment of the system, excessive debility of the whole frame, and a wasting of the flesh, which no nourishment or cordial could repair, a perseverance in the use of this medicine has performed the most astonishing cures.

HAMILTON'S ESSENCE AND EXTRACT OF MUSTARD,

A safe and effectual remedy for gout, rheumatism, palsy, sprains, bruises, pains in the face and neck, &c. And has performed more cures in the above complaint than all the other medicines ever before made public.

From Dr. Weatherburn, Wythe county, Virginia.

GENTLEMEN,

I purchased at your shop the preparations you call Hamilton's Essence, or Extract of Mustard, which I believe has perfectly removed a chronic rheumatism (of that kind named sciatica, or of the hip joint) under which I had labored for a long time, and which had baffled every art in the Materia Medica, and every mode of treatment received into practice for the cure of this obstinate disease. If you think this letter useful you are at liberty to make it public.

Yours, &c.

W. WEATHERBURN.

John Hoover, rope maker, South Second Street, between Mary and Christian Streets, Philadelphia, voluntarily makes oath as follows, to wit:

That his wife, Mary Hoover, was so severely afflicted with a violent rheumatism, very dangerously situated the consequence of a severe cold after lying in, as to be confined to her bed for several weeks, and was at length reduced to the melancholy apprehension of retaining a cripple for life, notwithstanding the most respectable medical advice was followed, and every probable remedy attempted: when seeing several cases of cures performed by Hamilton's Essence and Extract of Mustard, they were procured from Mr. Birch, No. 17, South Second Street. The first application enabled her to walk across the room, and the use of one bottle restored her to her usual state of health and strength.

JOHN HOOVER.

Sworn and subscribed before EBENEZER FERGUSON, Esq. One of the justices of the peace for Philadelphia county.

HAMILTON'S

WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES,

Which have within four years past cured upwards of one hundred and twenty thousand persons of both sexes, of every age, and in every situation, of various dangerous complaints arising from worms, and from obstructions or foulness in the stomach and bowels.

This medicine bears no analogy whatever of similar title, to commonly complained of as operating with violence, on the contrary, a particular excellence of this and being suited to every age, and constitution, and also

contains nothing but what is perfectly innocent, and to so mild in its operation that it cannot injure the most delicate pregnant lady, or the tenderest infant of a week old should no worms exist in the body, but will, with pan or griping, cleanse the stomach and bowels of whatever is foul or offensive, and thereby prevent the production of worms and many fatal disorders. They are particularly efficacious in carrying off all gross humors and corruptions; feverish and bilious complaints, and the useful and mildest purgative that can be used on the occasion.

Description of Worms, and the symptoms by which they are known.

Worms which infect the human body, are chiefly of four kinds, viz. the Tere or large round worm, the Ascarides, or small maw worm, the Cucurbitina, or short flat, white worm, and lastly, the Taenia or tape worm so called from its resemblance to tape; this is often many yards long, and is full of joints—it is most hurtful and most difficult to cure.

Among the symptoms attending worms, are disagreeable breath, especially in the morning—Bad and corrupted gums—itching in the nose and about the face—Convulsions and epileptic fits, and sometimes privation of speech—Starting and grinding of the teeth in sleep—Irregular appetite, sometimes loathing food, and sometimes voracious—Purgings, with slimy and foetid stools—Vomiting—Large and hard belly—Pains and sickness at the stomach—Pains in the head and thighs, with looseness of spirits—Slow fever, with small and irregular pulse—A dry cough—Excessive thirst—Sometimes pale and unhealthy countenance, and sometimes the face bloated and flushed.

Persons afflicted with any of the above symptoms should have immediate recourse to Hamilton's worm destroying lozenges, which have been constantly attended with success in all complaints similar to those above described.

A dose of this medicine given occasionally during the warm season will effectually prevent the vomiting and purging of children, a dreadful disorder which annually destroys thousands of the infant part of our cities. It is likewise the mildest and most certain remedy known, and has restored to health and strength a great number when in advanced stages of this fatal complaint. Particular and plain instructions are given for every part of the necessary treatment in such cases.

Children generally take this medicine with eagerness, having a pleasing appearance, and an agreeable taste.

CASES OF CURES—

By Hamilton's

WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES, (Selected from thousands) the authenticity of which any person may ascertain either by letter or personal application.

TABE WORM.

Mr. SAMUEL FULLER, Inn keeper, on the Harford road, ten miles from Baltimore, began about twenty months ago to be grievously afflicted with a tape worm, which increased fast in size and strength, so as to excite the most horrid sensations by his writhing motions and intolerable pains, resembling the gnawing and rearing of his bowels, which deprived him of his necessary sleep, and caused such dreadful apprehensions as cannot be conceived but by one in a similar situation—his appetite wasted rapidly, and with that his strength, so that he was unable to attend to any business—when he heard of some excellent cures performed by Hamilton's worm lozenges, he took a large dose, which brought away about FOUR YARDS of the worm (now in the possession of Lee & Co.) but a renewal of his pains soon convinced him that this monstrous reptile had recovered its first vigor—Application was made to Lee & Co. for more of their medicine, with their advice, from which resulted the total expulsion of his formidable enemy, in several pieces, which he supposed to be SIX or EIGHT YARDS more. A few months have since elapsed, and Mr. Fuller is now in perfect health. The above facts are well known to a numerous circle of his neighbors, and himself will gratify any who may wish to make further inquiries on the subject. Although Hamilton's worm lozenges produce such powerful effects, when necessary, yet they are perfectly innocent and mild in their operation on the human body, even taken in large doses, as Mr. Fuller will testify—their particular mildness is abundantly evident in innumerable cures of infants.

Communicated by Dr. John Spangler, York town, Pennsylvania.

Letter from the reverend Mr. JOHN MOLTER minister of the Moravian Church, in York town, York, January 4th, 1802.

DEAR SIR,

Dr. Hamilton's lozenges have been recommended to me as a very adequate means for the cure of children afflicted with worms, I procured a box for the use of my family, to try whether by means of this medicine I might be enabled to gain a point, which, to accomplish, different other means had proved abortive. My eldest boy had a very sickly appearance, was very restless at night, grew leaner from time to time; in short, he seemed to be in a precarious state of health, which would yield to none of the medicines administered, until I gave him two doses of lozenges, agreeably to the directions, which carried off a substance to all appearance a mere mucus but upon close inspection quite replete with very small living animals. Not one of that sort of worms which usually afflict children came from him. Since that period he grew remarkably better as health, and though lean has got a fresh and lively complexion. Upon different occasions I have used this medicine as a purging substitute, and found it to answer exceedingly well, without bringing on belly ache, or any other disagreeable sensations, to often occasioned by purging medicines. Upon the which I judge this medicine to be, besides its main object, one of the most salutary means for restoring lost appetite, and promoting a proper state of digestion, by carrying off that bilious substance, which engenders so much indisposition both among children and adults.

I am, Sir, your most obedient servant,

JOHN MOLTER.

Dr. Hahn's true and genuine German 'Corn Plaster.

An infallible remedy for corns, speedily removing them root and branch, without giving pain.

The genuine Persian Lotion,

So celebrated among the fashionable throughout Europe, as an invaluable cosmetic perfectly innocent and safe, free from corrosive and repellent minerals (the basis of other lotions) and of unparalleled efficacy in preventing and removing blemishes in the face and skin of every kind, particularly freckles, pimples, inflammatory redness, scurfs, tetter, rings worms, un burns, prickly heat, &c.

The Persian Lotion operates mildly, without

impeding that natural, insensible perspiration, which is so essential to health. Yet its salutary effects are speedy and permanent, rendering the skin delicately soft and clear, improving the complexion, and restoring the bloom of youth. Never failing to render an ordinary countenance beautiful, and an handsome one more so.

The Restorative Powder for the Teeth and Gums.

This excellent preparation comforts & strengthens the gums, preserves the enamel from decay, and cleanses and whitens the teeth, by absorbing all that acrimonious slime and scum, which, if suffered to accumulate, never fails to injure and finally ruin them.

Dr. Hahn's genuine Eye-Water.

A sovereign remedy for all diseases of the eyes, whether the effect of natural weakness or of accident, deflections of rheum, dizziness, itching and films on the eyes, never failing to cure those ladies which frequently succeed the small pox, measles and fevers, and wonderfully strengthening a weak sight. Hundreds have experienced its excellent virtues, when nearly deprived of sight.

Tooth Ache Drops.

The only remedy yet discovered which gives immediate and lasting relief in the most severe instances.

The sovereign Ointment for the Itch.

Which is warranted an infallible remedy upon application, and may be used with perfect safety on pregnant women or on infants a week old, containing not a particle of mercury, or any other dangerous ingredient whatever, and is not accompanied with that tormenting smell, which attends the application of other remedies.

The Anodyne Elixir.

For the cure of every kind of head ache.

Indian Vegetable Specific.

A safe and speedy remedy for the venereal disease. "An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure."

For the prevention and cure of bilious and malarious fevers,

IS RECOMMENDED

Dr. Hahn's Anti-Bilious Pills.

The operation of these pills is perfectly mild so as to be used with safety by persons in every situation, and of every age.

They are excellently adapted to carry off the pernicious bile, and prevent its morbid tendency to restore and amend the appetite; to procure free perspiration, and thereby prevent colds, which are often attended with fatal consequences; a dose never fails to remove a cold, if taken on its first appearance. They are celebrated for removing habitual costiveness; sickness at the stomach, and severe head ache; and ought to be taken by all persons on a change of climate.

Sold likewise by S. Pleasants, Richmond; Rofs and Douglass, Petersburg; T. Green, Fredericksburgh; G. Purdie, Smithfield; M. Jones, Suffolk; Dr. Miller, Winchester; R. Greenhow, Williamsburgh; and J. Shaw, Leesburg.

September 4. saw

NOTICE.

IN the case of Alexander Henderson junior who is now in confinement in the prison of the county of Alexandria, at the suit of sundry creditors of the said Alexander Henderson and John M'Pherson and Co. in New York: It is ordered, that the consideration of his application to be admitted to the benefit of the act of Congress for the relief of insolvent debtors within the district of Columbia, be adjourned until Saturday the eighteenth of this month. Notice is therefore hereby given, to the creditors of the said Henderson and of John M'Pherson, and Co. that at ten o'clock of the forenoon of that day, at the court house of Alexandria county, the oath of an insolvent debtor will be admitted to the said Henderson, and a trustee appointed agreeable to the said act of Congress, unless cause be shown and there shown to the contrary.

N. Fitzhugh.

Jan. 6, 1806.

The hearing of the above case commenced on Saturday the 18th instant, and was by consent of parties adjourned till Thursday the 23d inst. on which day the Judge being prevented from attending, the hearing of the said case is further adjourned till Monday the 31st February next, at the Court House in Alexandria, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, of which those concerned are desired to take notice.

By order, G. DENEALE, c. c.

January 28.

Boarding-House Opened

By the Subscriber, in Prince-Street. In the house lately occupied by Thomas Patton, between the dwelling house of Dr. Dick and Mr. Hodgson's Store—where a few general boarders may be accommodated—with or without lodging. Apply to

William King.

November 1.

PRINTED DAILY BY SAMUEL SNOWDEN

Vol. VI.]

Public Sale.

On FRIDAY next, at 10 o'clock, will be sold at the RUM

10 bbls. and 1 bls. French Brandy, 10 bbls. and 1 bls. Whiskey and Apple Brandy, 10 bbls. and 1 bls. Sugar in hhds. 10 bbls. and 1 bls. Chocolate, 10 bbls. and 1 bls. White and brown Soap and 10 bbls. and 1 bls. Mould and dipt Candles, 10 bbls. and 1 bls. Raisins in kegs, boxes and jars, 10 bbls. and 1 bls. Figs in kegs and frails, 10 bbls. and 1 bls. Queen's Ware in crates.

HOUSEHOLD FURN.

&c. &c. ALSO,

A Variety of DRY G.

among which are

Cloths, Coatings, Kerfies, Duffels, Plains, Kerfies, Negroes, Elasticuffs, blue Friczes, Calimancoes, Ruffels, Yarn Stuffs, Chintzes and Calicoes, Irish Linens, Silks, do. Onanburgs and Ticklenburgs, Muslin and Muslin Table Cloth, India Mullins and Table Cloth, Bandanna Handkerchiefs, Colored Threads, Hats and articles.

Philip G. M.

Nov. 12.

FOR SALE,

On moderate Terms

The SHIP

HET

Just arrived from

laying at Col. Ramsay's wharf.

may be seen and description of

known, on application to Captain

board or to

Ricketts, Newto

If said ship is not sold in ten

will be for freight or charter to

Europe.

R. N.

January 1.

For Sale or Fre

The Scho

BETS

Barthen eight hund

Was built in eight

two—And is without exception

belonging to the port—for terms

Benjamin Sh

Dec. 14.

HENRY K. M.

Has received, per Brig Equator

New-Castle, and offers for Sale

ately applied for:

80 casks Red Lead,

38 casks Patent Shot,

18 casks Ingot Lead and

35 sheets Milled do.

December 18.

20 Pipes very choice

Wine,

Imported in the Brig Active,

holomew, and for sale by

R. Veite

December 21.

N. B. This Wine has lain a co

ninth West Indies.

JUST RECEIV

9 boxes—containing

500 pieces Patillas,

500 do. Britannias,

Entitled to drawback on ex

A L S O,

30 bbls and 5 hhds Ne

For Sale, by

John

December 13.